

3 . C R A F T S M A N



H I S T O R Y

The Craftsman style emerged in 1920s along with Bungalow, Prairie and Foursquare styles as a result of the American Arts and Crafts movement.

The Arts and Crafts has been called the first uniquely American architectural movement. This movement sought inspiration from nature. "The Craftsman" was a straightforward design philosophy. Ornamentation was restrained and most often focused on the expression of structure and celebration of how materials joined.

The simple formality of the Craftsman style, and its ability to harmonize with its environment helped solidify its appeal and became the dominant style for smaller houses during the 1920's.

E L E M E N T S O F S T Y L E

Strong horizontal proportions that ground the buildings are a dominant feature of the style. Large front porches supported by substantial columns on wide plinths provided a connection to the outdoors. Low-pitched roofs extend into deep overhangs like the trees that inspired them. The expression of structure in exposed beams and rafters is an essential element.

Decoration was simple, expressing the construction of the building. Wide unenclosed eaves, exposed rafters with ornamental details, supporting roof brackets, bargeboards, and wide, flat window and door casings make up the basic language.

Expressive use of simple materials added to the natural feeling of the style. Exterior woodwork was painted with the exception of the entry door that was stained. The interior plan was open and featured many built in cabinets with tile, leaded glass and warm natural woodwork.